



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

STRIKING EXPERIMENTS
AT THE REQUEST OF THE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.
The remarkable feeding experi-
ments conducted in the School
of Zoology, Trinity College,
Dublin, at the request of the
Local Government Board for
Ireland, prove that
BOVIL
when added to a fixed diet, has
a body-building effect equal to
from 10 to 20 times the weight
of the Bovil taken.
DETAILS OF THESE EXPERIMENTS CAN BE HAD UPON
APPLICATION.

No. 16,609. 號九零百六十六萬壹第 日六十二月六年三統宣 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 21ST, 1911. 五拜禮 號一十二月七年一十百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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District Manager. Philippines.
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C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector Hongkong.
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[a1351]

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Hongkong, 24th April, 1908. [a798]

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Hongkong 16th June, 1911. 545

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Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [a43]

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[25]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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BIRTHS.

At No. 4, Victoria View, Kowloon, Hongkong, on the 20th July, to Mr. and Mrs. LEE BIKKI, a son.
On July 20th, at Kowloon, to Mr. and Mrs. E. E. HALLIFAX, a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 21st, 1911.

No sooner has China signed a new agreement with Great Britain regarding the importation of opium than she proceeds to evade it or break it. We learn from our Peking correspondent that China has requested of Great Britain the prohibition of the importation of Indian opium into Manchuria, Szechuan and Shansi. Bearing in mind the recent Report by Sir ALEXANDER HOSIE on the progress made by the Chinese Government in suppressing the cultivation of opium, China would seem to be fully entitled to make that request under Article III. of the recent agreement, which stipulates that Indian opium shall not be conveyed into provinces able to prove that the cultivation of opium in such provinces has been suppressed. Sir ALEXANDER HOSIE spent four months in the provinces of Shansi, Shensi and Kansu, which, as he says, are known to have been great centres of opium production and exportation in the past. With regard to Shansi, Sir ALEXANDER HOSIE says "there is reason to believe that the poppy has ceased to be cultivated in that province for the last two years, and that opium smokers there are now dependent on unexhausted

stocks and on supplies smuggled from neighbouring provinces." But Sir ALEXANDER HOSIE quotes in his report an Imperial Edict issued since his visit which shows that the Chinese Government was not satisfied that suppression in Shansi, in Manchuria and in several other provinces was complete. The Edict stated that the result of inquiries made by officers of the Board of Finance showed that "even in the suppression of the cultivation of opium every province has in its report been guilty of varnishing the truth." Therefore it was directed that Viceroy and Governors who had omitted to make inquiries and had consequently made mistaken reports to the Throne be handed over to the Board concerned for punishment and recommendations for rewards which had been made on behalf of the provinces of Shansi, Kirin and Yunnan were ordered to be cancelled as a warning to others. Of his investigations in Szechuan, Sir ALEXANDER HOSIE reported: "As the result of my own personal investigation, extending over thirty-four days' travel overland, and of the testimony of others, I am satisfied that poppy cultivation has for the present been suppressed in Szechuan." The Parliamentary Paper from which we have quoted contains no report on the position in Manchuria, but as the ex-Viceroy of Szechuan is now Viceroy of Manchuria, he has doubtless been taking there the same energetic measures that he found success so well in Szechuan. But though there seems no ground for disputing the claim that the production of opium has been suppressed in these three provinces, our Peking correspondent telegraphs that China's wish to have the importation of Indian opium into these provinces stopped forthwith is unlikely to be entertained until there is proof that Article VII. has been complied with at Canton. Article VII. stipulates that China shall remove forthwith the provincial restrictions on the wholesale trade in Indian opium, and shall not permit further taxation at the port of entry, Great Britain reserving to herself the right to suspend and terminate the agreement in the event of a breach of those stipulations. Yet while China is asking Great Britain to implement her promise under Article III, she has been calmly contemplating more measures than one which would give Great Britain adequate excuse for suspending and terminating the agreement under Article VII. The latest attempt to get behind the Agreement is to be found in the announcement in the Chinese Press that the Revenue Department at Peking has ordained, and instructed the authorities at Canton accordingly, that in future all prepared opium shall bear a tax of 700 taels per picul, 200 to be the import tax and 500 likin, while opium prepared for export shall be taxed at the rate of 480 taels per picul. Under the agreement concluded last May, Great Britain agreed to a consolidated import tax of Tls. 350 per chest, in consideration of China undertaking to levy a uniform tax on Chinese opium, and China moreover agreed to remove forthwith the provincial restrictions on the wholesale trade in Indian opium and not to permit further taxation at the port of entry. As we pointed out at the time, the Agreement makes no explicit reference to prepared opium. Until the opium is "prepared" it cannot be smoked, and the Chinese authorities are permitted to raise taxation on the prepared drug in this way, what value does the agreement possess for the opium merchant whose interests it purports to protect?

A terrible gale, a Manila contemporary says, swept the provinces last Saturday like an avenging scourge.

By breaking a ventilator a thief gained entrance to a flat at No. 232, Queen's Road Central, from which he stole jewellery and clothing to the value of \$270.

Three Chinese, who were arrested at Yamati on Wednesday, were charged before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday with being in possession of two revolvers and a dagger without a permit. The case was remanded.

The American Consulate-General sends us a copy of the following Typhoon Warnings received from the Manila Observatory at 9 a.m. yesterday:—Cyclone or Typhoon N. of the Pelew Islands moving W.N.W. Cyclone or Typhoon W. of the Ladrones or Mariana Islands moving W.

It is reported that Dr. C. Brognat, the French special delegate to the recent International Plague Conference, is to establish a branch in Tientsin of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, of which he is a professor, and he will have the services of two assistants specially trained, who are expected to arrive shortly.

Inspector Kerr charged a hawk before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday with causing an obstruction in a street at Wanchoi, and his Worship imposed a fine of \$2. When informed of the sentence the hawk said, "I don't want to be fined. I would sooner be banished." His Worship then increased the fine to \$4, with an alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

The Bishop of Victoria sends a telegram to Mowat at least once a month to conduct services in the English Protestant Church. The Rev. W. H. Hewitt, M.A., B.D., of St. Stephen's College, is now used to officiate there at 5.30 p.m. on Sunday next, July 23rd.

The public is to have an opportunity of seeing more wonders still in the circus tent at Causeway Bay. On July 24th the Hippodrome performers will be supported by the Ellis Combination, which is expected in the Colony shortly. Then there will be, as an advertisement in another column states, "two shows in one," and in this one combined show fifty artists will appear in the arena. The prices will be as usual.

The thirteenth annual report of the China Mutual Insurance Company, submitted to the meeting held on May 31st, shows that considerable progress was made during the year. The total income for 1910 was \$3,862,071, an increase of \$295,512 over the previous year, and the total assets now amount to \$9,872,930, an increase of \$1,457,680 from the previous year. The Insurance and Annuity Funds, which represent the amount held by the Company as a reserve liability for the security of policy-holders and annuitants and for distribution of bonuses, now amount to \$9,520,050, an increase from the previous year of \$1,303,238.

The old story of a simple amah and a venerable confidence man was told to the police by the victim on Wednesday. As the amah was walking along Des Vœux Road she was accosted by a hoary-headed and gentle-looking old gentleman who asked her to direct him to a street in the Western district. When she had given the necessary directions the old man pulled a roll of notes from his pocket, told her he had picked them up, and asked her to be good enough to change them for him, his knowledge of the Colony being limited. Of course, she would get a "cunshaw," which promise was all potent to the mercenary amah. The old man made a pretence of rolling the notes up in a handkerchief, which he handed to the amah, and she left as securely \$25 worth of jewellery and \$20 in money before proceeding to the money-changer. There she found that the supposed notes were worthless paper, and on returning to the place where she met the old man, she found that he had disappeared.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TRAM LINE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS"]

Hongkong, July 19th, 1911

SIR,—I beg, through your columns, to draw the attention of the Tramway Company to the present condition of the tram line between the Naval Ordnance Yard and the Hongkong Hotel.

The lines have apparently sunk at the joints and the rails have become loose. The noise therefore occasioned by the trams makes work impossible during the day and sleep, for those who are unfortunate enough to live in the vicinity, impossible before 12.15 a.m.

Trusting that this letter may have the desired effect.—I am, sorry to remain, Sir,

DISTURBED.

OPIUM AND ALCOHOL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—What was foretold not very long ago has now come to pass. Alcohol is taking the place of opium. The extract from the Singapore paper noted in your issue of yesterday goes only to prove that which was predicted when the campaign started against opium, and substantiates the warning brought forward by practical and level-headed persons against fixing a short period for the suppression of the drug.

The time will come when China's indulgence in alcohol will be so great that it will take not a battalion only, but a number of them, to police the towns. The nation which to-day is sober and peaceful—an inheritance from strong and sober ancestors—will become a nation of besotted warriors which the nations of the world will find it difficult to curb. And in the meantime alcohol and samshu will be defended as "liquid grapes" and "liquid rice" in the same manner as beer was defended as "liquid bread" when the great and wise Kaiser tried to check the habit in his army.—Your faithfully,

BEWARE.

INDIA AND THE ANGLO-CHINESE OPIUM TREATY.

The Government of India, a Simla correspondent says, have under consideration several offshoots of the opium question which have arisen out of the recent Treaty with China. The text of the Treaty has been published in India, and it is feared that the import trade in this commodity will altogether come to an end before long, within the next couple of years at the latest. It is, however, understood that nearly half of the existing local cultivation, viz., about 200,000 to 300,000 bigahs, will have to be retained for Excise and medicinal purposes, while the remaining half will disappear with the gradual extinction of the foreign importations. Malwa, in which Native State cultivation is carried out on a large scale, might, however, give rise to some difficulty, and the ultimate disposal of the existing accumulated stock in that locality must be faced by the Government of India.

At the same time the measures now being adopted by the Imperial Government for the gradual abolition of the importation of opium will necessarily affect the future of the Opium Department in this country, and it is understood that the Government of India are aware of this and are considering the Government of the United Provinces on the subject.

The Government of India have also under consideration a small Opium Bill, the provisions of which contemplate conferring upon local Opium officers certain powers for dealing with minor offences.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

CHINA'S OPIUM POLICY.

PEKING, July 20th.

Pursuant to Article 3 of the Opium Agreement, China has requested the prohibition of the importation of Indian opium into Manchuria, Szechuan and Shansi. The request is not likely to be entertained until there is proof that Article 7 has been complied with at Canton.

[Article 3 states: "Indian opium shall not be conveyed into provinces able to prove local suppression provided that Shanghai and Canton are the last ports to be closed."]

Article 7 states: "China agrees to remove forthwith the provincial restrictions on the wholesale trade in Indian opium, and will not permit further taxation at the port of entry, otherwise Great Britain will suspend and terminate the agreement."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH INSURANCE BILL.

LONDON, July 20th.

In committee of the House of Commons Clause 10 of the Insurance Bill was adopted last evening after a narrow division, Mr. Lloyd-George refusing to burden the Treasury by concessions demanded from all sides of the House.

Discussion on Clause 11 continued all night, the Labourites vehemently objecting to the exclusion of persons receiving benefits under the Compensation Act. They forced a division, despite an earnest appeal by Mr. Lloyd-George.

The Clause was adopted by 99 votes to 23.

AN EMPIRE COURT OF APPEAL.

LONDON, July 20th.

A Blue Book has been issued which summarises the Imperial Conference's proposals of the 13th ultimo for a Court of Appeal, to which the Conference agreed.

It is proposed to combine the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council into a Supreme Court of Appeal for the Empire. The Government adds two selected Judges to the Lords. The appeal practice of the Judicial Committee will be modified in accordance with the wishes of the Dominion representatives, by allowing a dissentient judge to give reasons in Dominion cases.

BISLEY RIFLE MEETING.

LONDON, July 20th.

The winners of the Schumacher Cup are the Royal Fusiliers (Jubbulpore), 3,604; the 10th Hussars (Rawal Pindar) win, in addition to third prize, the prize for special mounted units; the Witwatersrand Rifles with 2,703 win the dismounted unit's prize for non-regulars.

THE ALEXANDRA PRIZE.

LATER.

In the match for the Alexandra Prize a Scotsman and a Welshman tied with a score of 69 each. Irvine of Tintin with 68 points was third, and Tiffin, of Rhodesia, was fourth with a score of 67.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRIZE.

LATER.

A Canadian, Private Clifford, won the Prince of Wales Prize, his score being 81, while the Rhodesian, Tiffin, was second with a score of 80.

UNREST IN PERSIA.

EX-SHAH ACTIVE.

LONDON, July 20th.

The Teheran Government is showing signs of activity. A new Cabinet has been formed, and several leaders have hastened to assure the Government of their hearty support against the ex-Shah. The conduct of Russia in permitting him to traverse her territory is severely criticised.

LATER.

A message from Teheran states that the Mejliss has empowered the Government to proclaim the most rigorous martial law. An expedition starts forthwith against the ex-Shah consisting of 500 Bakhtiari, 500 reformed cavalry and a number of volunteers, while 2,000 Bakhtiari are marching against Salar ed Daulah.

FRANCE AND SPAIN IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, July 20th.

Despatches from Madrid and Paris last night point to a settlement of the Franco-Spanish dispute at Alcazar. Spain has intimated her readiness to apologise if the French version of Consul Boisset's arrest be confirmed.

Spain is sending a new Consul to Alcazar with conciliatory instructions.

LATER.

The Spanish Ambassador at Paris called upon M. de Selves, the French Foreign Minister, and expressed regret for the Alcazar incident. He said that the Spanish Government was anxious to maintain cordial relations with France, and was instructing its representatives at Alcazar to that effect.

A Madrid telegram states that the Spanish Commandant at Alcazar reports that he has punished the offending soldiers and apologised to M. Boisset, the French Consul.

GERMANY'S DEMANDS FROM FRANCE.

The Times understands that Germany demands the complete cession of the coast and interior of French Congo up to Sangha river, including Libreville and Loango, and also France's rights of pre-emption in the Congo States.

FIGHTING CONSUMPTION.

LONDON, July 20th.

The King has telegraphed his sympathy to the Conference for the Prevention of Consumption.

The Right Hon. John Burns in his address said that consumption had become a diminishing force, and he thought it would be annihilated in twenty-five years' time. The disease declined with better housing and social conditions and with the diminution of the drink bill.

THEIR MAJESTIES IN EDINBURGH.

LONDON, July 20th.

Yesterday was a Bank Holiday in Edinburgh.

Their Majesties attended a brilliant ceremony on the occasion of the dedication of the new chapel for the Order of the Thistle in the South-East corner of St. Giles Cathedral.

Great crowds gave Their Majesties tremendous ovations.

MR. BALFOUR.

LONDON, July 20th.

The report that anxiety is felt regarding the health of Mr. Balfour is contradicted.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

LONDON, July 20th.

The Right Hon. L. Harcourt announced that the Colonial Premiers had been consulted with reference to the Japanese Treaty. They unanimously approved of the Treaty.

THE STRIKE AT CARDIFF.

LONDON, July 20th.

One hundred and twenty London Police arrived at Cardiff, and 200 troops at Newport have been warned to hold themselves in readiness.

At a mass meeting of workers of all classes it was resolved to cease work until the shipowners recognised the Seamen's Union.

THE TURF.

LONDON, July 20th.

The probable starters for the Liverpool Cup are:—Decision, F. Wootton; King Midas, Maher; Eudorus, Clark; Rathlea, Earl; Dalnacrag, Rickaby; Atty, Donoghue; Raise The Wind, Fitton; Zorral, G. McCall; Humorous, Winter; Persist, Trigg; Clannish, Jelliss.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Decision, 6 to 1 against King Midas and Persist, 8 to 1 against Atty, 100 to 7 against Clannish.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, July 19th.

OPIUM.

Some amount of mild excitement has been caused here lately by the appearance on all the chief walls of the city of huge posters referring to the consumption of opium. The government, it would appear, in its endeavour to stop the use of this drug has been experimenting with certain herbs which are supposed to allay the craving for opium, and it is stated that certain famous doctors in the North have been a little to compound a mixture that in a short time effectually allays the desire for the drug. A company with a monopoly of sale of this remedy has been opened in the Sai Kwan, and branch offices are to be opened throughout the Province. Minute particulars of the method of use are given, and put into simple words mean that a certain portion of this nostrum is to be mixed with the quantity of opium smoked. While the government deserves all praise for trying all means to suppress the opium habit, it can hardly be hoped that this new remedy will effectually eradicate the habit. Not only in China, but in other countries, time and time again, have such remedies been tried only to result in failure. I remember some six or seven years ago in the Malay States a herb was discovered that was supposed to have wonderful properties to stop this craving. Enormous quantities of a decoction of this herb were made, and the Chinese came in thousands to receive it, and the aid of the police had to be called in to preserve order round the doors of the places where it was distributed. Miraculous cures were reported, but in a few weeks the whole affair was forgotten. It will be interesting to observe what effect this new remedy will have on the opium-smoking population of this city.

MORE ARRESTS.

Yesterday the Chief of Police sent a posse of constabulary to a boarding-house in Sai Wu Street and there arrested seven persons on a charge of being concerned in the late rebellion. Nearly all the men were queuelous. They were first taken to a guard boat, instead of to a police station, and later in the day their trial was held in camera, and it has not yet transpired what evidence was given. There is a good deal of vague rumour to the effect that a new rising is likely soon to take place but how far it is possible to trust these tales cannot be said. During the past few months the nerves of the people have been set on edge, and the most improbable tales find ready credence. Certain it is that the police are still very active in "smelling out" rebels, and the establishment of so many new secret societies in the country districts lends some colour to the rumour that further trouble is imminent. While not guaranteeing the information, I heard yesterday that Admiral Li Chan and Treasurer Chan have removed their families from this city in fear of a further rising.

MILITARY ACTIVITY.

General Lung has given orders that the time devoted to rifle practice by the troops is to be at once increased. In a few days' time, military manoeuvres extending over a period of five days will be carried out round Canton. The reason of this increased activity is said to be that authorities have heard that another rising will occur in the near future.

CITY GATES.

Since the late trouble the city gates have been closed at a very early hour, thus causing great inconvenience to the people. This is especially true of the South Gate, through which passes one of the chief arteries of the city. Moreover, the fact of the gates being thus closed tends to keep the people in a state of alarm, for so long as they see such precautions being taken they naturally think that something serious is about to occur in the near future. This has been brought to the notice of the Viceroy, who has given orders that the gates may now be kept open much later, and that any one producing a pass from one of the officials may pass in or out at all hours of the night.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

It is reported that H.E. Tsun Fang, who has lately taken over charge of all the railways of the country, is about to appoint an officer to every province with absolute power to deal with any railway questions that may arise therein. The officer to be appointed to Kwangtung is said to be Wan Chung Yin, a native of the San Ling District, formerly on the staff of Queen's College and lately Chinese Agent in Tibet.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.

Notwithstanding strict orders to the contrary an enormous amount of private gambling goes on even in the official yamens. The game chiefly in favour is that known as *ma cheuk pai*, or sparrow-card, and this game is said to be a favourite one with the officials. A night or two ago four petty officers were found playing this game over in the Viceroy's temporary residence. H.E. was very angry about it and ordered each of the men to receive one hundred strokes with the bamboo. The official in whose room the gambling took place was at once dismissed from his post, to which he had been appointed only a few days previously.

TERRIBLE FLOODS.

News comes from Weang Ling Po, a remote place in the Tung On District, that terrible damage has been done by floods. It appears there was continuous rain for several days and the river rose so rapidly and with such force that four hundred houses were swept away. Enormous damage has been done and many lives have been lost, and the report describes the condition of the place as pitiable. The Viceroy has directed that Tls. 1,000 be taken at once from the Treasury and dispatched for the relief of the afflicted people. The charitable institutions of this town are also sending relief.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—
His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, SIR FREDERICK JOHN DEALTRY LUGARD, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Hon. Mr. W. D. BARNES (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER (Attorney-General).
Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. A. W. BREWSTER, C.M.G. (Registrar-General).

Hon. Captain F. W. LYONS (Captain-Superintendent of Police).
Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. Wei Yek, C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT.
Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.
Hon. Mr. C. E. ROSS.
Mr. C. CLEMENTI (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.
The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.
The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 10), and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

FINANCIAL.
To COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 10), and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

FINANCIAL.
To COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 10), and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

LAW COMMITTEE REPORTS.
To ATTORNEY-GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the reports of the Law Committee on the Penalties Bill and the Interpretation Ordinance.

PAPER.
The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Registrar-General for the year 1910.

POST OFFICE AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.
To ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Post Office Ordinance, 1900."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill:—

A new sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Principal Ordinance differs from the sub-section it replaces by the addition of the words "from all persons who arrive in the Colony with letters, or, by the substitution of the words 'intended to be despatched' for the word 'transmitted,' and the addition of the words 'from out of the Colony.' These amendments were read and necessary as it was found that the original wording was not sufficient to enable the authorities to deal with letters to encroach on the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster-General. Section 3 of the Bill is based on section 49 of the Singapore Ordinance No. 5 of 1904, and is introduced for the purpose of giving legislative sanction to a new regulation. Section 4 is based on section 16 of the Imperial Post Office Act, 1908, and on section 31 of the Singapore Ordinance. The importation of lottery tickets is already prohibited by regulations. Section 5 is based on section 9 of the Imperial Act and section 25 of the Singapore Ordinance, section 6 on section 18 of the Imperial Act and section 36 of the Singapore Ordinance, section 7 on section 10 of the Imperial Act, section 8 on section 64 of the Imperial Act, section 9 on section 61 of the Imperial Act, section 10 on section 63 of the Imperial Act, with additions to cover the cases of gaudes and other injurious substances, and section 11 on section 67 of the Imperial Act.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

On resuming.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through Committee without amendment, and moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.
The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second reading of the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Four hundred and thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and nine dollars and ninety-three cents to defray the Charges of the Year 1910."

In doing so he said:—The reasons which have moved the Government to frame this Bill, Sir, were so fully set out to the Council at the last meeting by your Excellency that I do not think it is necessary for me to add anything further.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Your Excellency, there is one point about which I would like to ask you, that is, the question of the increase of nearly \$25,000 in the mails of Siberia. It is a question that has been before the Council before, but I think the time has now arrived when it ought to be considered by the Government as to whether increased postage should not be charged *via* Siberia, because there is a steadily increasing amount of postage sent that way, and we cannot afford to send it at penny postage. People using that route ought to pay more for it, for this means a dead loss to the ratepayers of Hongkong.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The point you take exception to is that the post ought not to be allowed to go *via* Siberia?

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—No, I think people who make use of the quicker route ought to pay for it. I do not think it is fair that the ratepayers should pay for it.

HIS EXCELLENCY—That point has been represented by me to the Secretary of State, who replied that to charge the higher rate was against the whole policy of the British Post Office and could not be assented to. The policy of the Imperial Post Office is to reduce the rate by every possible route, and to charge a higher rate for the Siberian route would be contrary to Imperial policy.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—With all due deference to the Secretary of State, I think that his decision is wrong, and that the matter ought to be represented to him again.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

PRISON AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to further amend the Prison Ordinance, 1899."

In doing so he said:—This Bill has been attached to the orders of the day, but was not circulated with the other orders of the day. However, we consider the matter of sufficient urgency to bring it on without notice.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I ask members to indicate whether they are in favour of the motion, as a two-thirds majority is required.

After a show of hands HIS EXCELLENCY declared the motion carried.

PROBATES AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.
The COLONIAL TREASURER moved the second reading of the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to Amend the Probates Amendment Ordinance, 1897."

In doing so he said:—The provisions of this Bill are fully explained in the objects and reasons attached to the Bill, to which I do not propose to say anything in addition.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

Various verbal amendments having been made, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL suggested that the Bill should be left in Committee, because it, with the Stamp Bill, effected changes in the Stamp Law, and it could be passed on the same day as the Stamp Bill.

STAMP AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.
The COLONIAL TREASURER moved the second reading of the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to further amend the Stamp Ordinance, 1901, and the law relating to Stamps and Stamp Duty."

In doing so he said:—The reason for the introduction of this Bill at this time, Sir, is the contemplated revision of the Ordinances of the Colony. In going through the old Ordinances in connection with this subject I discovered a number of defects which I noted from time to time during the past few years. This Bill cures those defects and at the same time makes some fuller explanation of the existing law. There is nothing new in the principle of the Bill that has not been in force here or in England.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

STAMPS DUTIES MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE.
The COLONIAL TREASURER moved the second reading of the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Management of Stamp Duties."

In doing so he said:—The reason for the introduction of this Bill is somewhat similar to the last one. I would point out that there is nothing in this law which is not in force in England.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

PRIVATE VEHICLES AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Private Vehicles Licensing Ordinance, 1895."

In doing so he said:—There is nothing in this Bill that is not already law, but the editor who is revising the Ordinances of the Colony has within the powers conferred upon him decided to recast that Ordinance, and as he has recast it to considerable extent it has been thought more advisable to amend the Bill by recasting it rather than that those amendments should go into the schedule of the Bill passed earlier in the year.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On resuming.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through Committee without amendment, and moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.
The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Three thousand Dollars (\$3,000) in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Steam-Launch.

WUCHANG LOAN.
The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of twenty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-six cents (\$21,282.46) in aid of the vote "Charges on account of public debt, sinking fund on 3½ per cent. inscribed stock (Wuchang loan) 1 per cent. £1,143,935."

CUSTOMS DUTIES EVASIONS DISCOVERED AT MANILA.
HOW MANILA LADIES OBTAIN HAT AND DRESSES.

The following is from the Manila *Calcutta*:—The customs officers have suspected that it has been the habit for many years (various Manila), when in need of a dress, or anything else that may have been taken there, to have an officer on some of the numerous vessels which ply between Manila and the surrounding ports bring these articles (wearing apparel, etc., to this port in their cabins as personal property. When the vessel arrives here the person for whom the articles were brought goes out to the boat and, in one manner or another, wears the dress or hat, evading customs duty.

When the steamship *Zafra* arrived from Hongkong on her last trip it was noted by the customs officials that several of the visitors from shore had, within the space of a few hours, grown considerably stouter, and one visitor was noticed leaving the vessel wearing a beautiful hat which she did not wear when leaving shore. Upon investigation it was found that a hat and several silk dresses had been smuggled in at the port, and the guilty parties were notified to appear at the customs house and explain.

The result was several very nice ladies in Manila, and a couple of officers on the steamship wondering where they would get it. One of the officers of the ship was fined £50 and another £250, while the members of their sex involved were required to pay the value of the articles plus the appraised value of same.

Another case of this kind was brought to light a few days ago when the *Pr. Sigismund* was in port. One of the prominent shipping men here attempted to walk off with a suit of a bird of paradise under his arm, and was stopped at the gangway by a guard assigned to explain. His little stunt cost him £100 and a few anxious hours of good hard light.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I think the Imperial Government in itself a far heavier loss, as it has now taken over the post at agencies in China, and will have to bear the increased charges on these as well as Hongkong.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—The loss represents the number of letters sent by Hongkong people *via* Siberia, not from the outposts. The loss mentioned by the hon. member really means that a certain number of ratepayers have to pay for sending their letters to England by the Siberian post. Really it is not a loss at all. We are not bearing anybody's burden. We are bearing the burden of our own community.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Quite so. I think the hon. member will find that in next year's accounts this sum will in all probability be greatly reduced because it represents the cost of the postal agencies which Hongkong no longer bears. I think I am right.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—I think so, Sir. On Council resuming.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY reported that the Bill had been considered clause by clause and that no material alteration had been made therein. He moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

PENALTIES ORDINANCE.
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Council go into Committee again to consider the reports of the Standing Law Committee on the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to abolish Minimum Penalties, and to bring the Law of the Colony as to Penalties into uniformity with the Law of England, and for other purposes."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the Committee had suggested that the Bill should be passed in form A, in which it stood at the end of their report. Since that had been issued he had suggested that certain additions and alterations be made, and the amendments which he wished to move were in the schedule.

A number of verbal amendments were submitted and approved.

The draft of the Bill marked "A" and attached to the report of the Standing Law Committee was substituted for the draft Bill which was previously laid before the Council, and was approved in Committee with the amendments adopted by the Attorney-General.

THE INTERPRETATION ORDINANCE.
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Committee stage be resumed on the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend and codify the law as to Common Forms and as to the Interpretation of Terms used in Ordinances."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

A number of definitions were added and verbal alterations were made.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I move that the Bill attached with report No. 3 of the Standing Law Committee, and marked "A" in the report, as amended by the Attorney-General, be now taken into consideration.

I now move that the place of the Bill now before the Committee. I may add that it is proposed to gazette both these Bills for public information before further action is taken.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Council will adjourn until this day fortnight.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.
A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding. The following votes were passed:—

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.
The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Three thousand Dollars (\$3,000) in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Steam-Launch.

WUCHANG LOAN.
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The COLONIAL TREASURER—I think so, Sir. On Council resuming.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY reported that the Bill had been considered clause by clause and that no material alteration had been made therein. He moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

PENALTIES ORDINANCE.
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Council go into Committee again to consider the reports of the Standing Law Committee on the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to abolish Minimum Penalties, and to bring the Law of the Colony as to Penalties into uniformity with the Law of England, and for other purposes."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

LECTURE AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

That Christian Science has an interest for many people in Hongkong was demonstrated by the large number of people who attended the lecture on this subject given last night by Mr. W. D. McCrackan, of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship. The lecture was an exposition of Christian Science as a demonstrable religion, and it was treated in a manner which could give no offence to those who accept orthodox views of Christianity, while it was suggestive in the new phases of an old religion which it presented.

A patient and attentive hearing was accorded the lecturer, who before he commenced, was asked by Colonel Stapole if he would answer questions at the close, a question to which he returned an answer in the negative.

Mr. Anderson, Consul General for America, presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in introducing the lecturer, said:—It may be superfluous to make any announcement of it, but I think I should say that I am not a Christian Scientist; I really know little of the real tenets or teachings of the Christian Science Church. However, I re-echo, also in it, as I think all reasonable men recognize in it, a distinctively uplifting factor in modern religious discussion. There are several hard facts about the Christian Science movement which challenge attention. It is a movement which commenced something like a score of years ago in the work and writings of a lone woman. It is a movement which, unique among religious movements, has appealed to the intellectual classes rather than the mass of people. It has profoundly affected all other militant religious organizations, and has compelled some of them to undertake work hitherto foreign to religious effort. Now, whether we accept its teachings or not, I think that all reasonable men must recognize its accomplishment in having built up a world-wide organization upon the basis of teaching an increased capacity of the human soul and faith in God. The centre of this great organization, which has been built up in the past few years, is the First Church of Christ Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts, the mother church as it is more generally called. Attached to this home church there is a board of lecturers composed of men of the Christian Science faith who have accomplished something beyond the ordinary in life, who have done something beyond the usual in law, literature, or some other branch of intellectual endeavour. Among the members of this board of lecturers is Mr. W. D. McCrackan who has distinguished himself as a writer, traveller, and lecturer. I have pleasure in now introducing Mr. McCrackan, who will address you.

Mr. W. D. McCrackan in the course of his lecture said:—The message of Christian Science is simple and straightforward, and responds to a universal need. It is not easily treated.

theme, nor is it, strictly speaking, a debatable question, because it provides the proofs of its own correctness, day by day and hour by hour, and these proofs are final and convincing. Christian Science does more than preach or promise, it fulfils. While it arouses the noblest aspirations and expectations of mankind, it also justifies its teachings by definite results. Like fallen among thieves, whom false concepts have robbed of health and happiness, whom material methods have passed by on the other side, and pour into their wounds the oil and wine of gladness and inspiration, takes them to the inn of shelter, and leaves with them the coin of priceless value which will ensure their complete recovery and, in time, their complete salvation.

RELIGION OF PROGRESS.
This is an age of practical achievement, and Christian Science is in thorough accord with the demand made for proofs. It lives and grows in favour with the need of the earth by reason of its fruits. Christian Science makes no claim which it cannot substantiate, and so its activity, in its every department of work, is known as the religion of progress.

Not that God, who constitutes the basis, foundation, and principle of all true religion, ever changes or progresses; not that the teachings of Jesus the Christ, the Founder of Christianity, need to be revised or the Bible rewritten. We read in the Scriptures that with God there is neither variation nor shadow of change. We also believe that the principles and teachings of Jesus can never become antiquated, and that the Bible of our fathers, the great treasure-house of Christendom, when spiritually interpreted by Christian Science, suffices for our daily needs. The thread of gold which gleams throughout the fabric of the Bible will shine forth forever to be apprehended by the receptive thought everywhere. So it is not a new Bible which Christian Science completes, but one which is ever new. It is not a new God which it proclaims, but the only true God, our Father which is in heaven. It makes no attempt, as an improved Christ, for there is but one Christ, who is in the bosom of the Father, perfect, eternal, and indestructible. Christian Science is progressive, and marks an advance in religion because it throws the strong light of Science upon the nature and attributes of Deity, upon the teachings and works of the Christ, and because it makes clear and emphasizes the essential, imperishable import of the Bible's spiritual message.

Thus the term progress as applied to Christianity implies no attempted change in God or Christ or the Bible, but it does imply a very decided change in the human point of view, in man's comprehension of eternal verities. It means the application of Science to subjects which popular thought has in times past been taught to regard as shadowy and visionary. The general opinion of mankind does not credit religion with any great degree of certainty and definiteness. And yet, if the matter be given a moment's quiet consideration, it must be evident that if there is any certainty or definiteness, any exact knowledge or science about anything anywhere in the immensity of infinity, surely that exact knowledge ought to be applicable to the Maker of all that is, to Him who has said through His prophet Isaiah: "Mine hand also hath laid the foundation of the earth, and my right hand hath spanned the heavens; when I call unto them, they stand up together." Spiritual facts are not shadowy beliefs, not random guesses, nor do they vanish at the touch of

careful investigation and painstaking research; rather do they loom up larger, more substantial, the clearer the investigator's logic, the stronger his powers of observation, the freer he is in heart and mind from the fetters of antiquated opinions, the farther he advances in his study of the real and eternal.

Christian Science calls upon mankind for a frank and fearless revision of its own beliefs about the unchanging God, His man and His universe. This age, which is not afraid to fly in the face of the necessary courage to pass in review the things which pertain to its own salvation from false gods. Why should not right and just views concerning God and His universe be capable of more precise statement? Why should it be thought a thing unreasonable with any one that God can become better understood by the average man than has been the case in the past? Why should not the understanding of how to grow in grace, how to deepen and broaden one's spiritual concepts, progress according to law? And why should this knowledge concerning the fountainhead of all knowledge, the Giver of all good gifts, the absolute eternal principle of all life, in whom we live, and move, and have our being—why should not this knowledge constitute demonstrable Science?

Christian Scientists believe that it does; that Jesus pointed out the only true, final, and real knowledge when he said, "And this is life eternal, that they might know Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom Thou hast sent."

WHAT IS GOD?
Every thinking man finds himself, sooner or later, face to face with the all important and all absorbing question, What is God?

In summarizing the teaching of Christian Science for the student, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gives the answer to this question in her work, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love" (p. 46).

Upon a correct comprehension of God depends the happiness, the peace, the true prosperity, and the true usefulness of mankind. Nay more, and this is a point which may seem novel to many—Christian Science shows that the true health of mankind is determined by their understanding of God and His Christ. Not only is this correct and scientific knowledge proved to be beneficial to man in his daily avocations, in his home, in his business, in his individual affairs and in his participation in the affairs of the nation, but it exerts a beneficial effect upon the physical condition of man, women, and children, and heals sickness as well as sin and sorrow.

To know God and His Christ is not, therefore, merely to learn the doctrinal points in some barren and discursive theology to get up dry pedantic postulates, but as Jesus has said, to know God "is life eternal." As soon as man turns understandingly to the only true God, he begins to dwell in the consciousness of life, begins to be unconscious of everything which can in any way infringe upon or impair life, and to be free mentally from the encroachments of fear. He is learning to be "absent from the body," from this material penthouse, and "present with the Lord," with the life-giving principle which is eternal and fadeless and which is the source of all that is true and good.

In spite of much that is being written and preached on this infinite theme of the nature of the Godhead, one has only to watch public expression or, indeed, to search one's own habits of thought, to recognize many illogical and even dangerous concepts which need correction through careful definition.

Let us consider two of the definitions used by Mrs. Eddy in her answer to the question, What is God? namely, the definitions of God as Love and as Spirit. "Love," says Mrs. Eddy, "makes the statement that 'God is Love.' When emphasis is laid upon this reassuring declaration in current theological writing, mankind, harassed by sin and sickness, wishes to believe the affirmation of John, hopes that it is true, and is eager for the Science which explains how it is that God must of necessity be Love, that mortal experience seems to be so full of disappointment, apprehension, and worry, and culminates in disease and death. The explanation of this seeming paradox is furnished by Jesus' statement to the Samaritan woman that 'God is a Spirit,' or, as this appears in the Revised Version, 'God is Spirit.' Proceeding from this latter saying as a basis, we arrive at far-reaching conclusions, fraught with vital importance to mankind."

THE REAL MAN.
If God is Spirit, then the real man of His creation, who is made in His image and likeness, as the Bible assures us, and therefore partakes of His nature, must be spiritual, i.e., must express and manifest Spirit. The real man's life must be Spirit, his faculties must be spiritual. Furthermore, as the image and likeness of God, the real man must be complete, happy, whole, and healthy. He cannot deny his heritage nor bring discredit upon his ancestry. He must be eternal and indestructible now, this ideal man, the son of God.

Furthermore, if God is Love, we cannot conceive of Him as creating evil, and so Christian Science teaches that God is not the author of evil in any of its forms. He did not create it, since it could never lodge in His thought for an instant, else He were not wholly good and the principle governing the universe were not wholly reliable. Evil has no origin in Spirit, no entity nor reality of God's making, and no eternity, but is always a false concept, resulting from the mortal man's misapprehension of his true nature as laid bare and its futile, transitory pretences cease to frighten. Evil has no standing before God. Those who dwell "in the secret place of the most High" need not fear its empty threats, but, asserting their divine rights, may rise, in the words of the apostle Paul, "in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ."

There is much comfort to struggling humanity in the conviction that God does not authorize the miseries of our earthly experience. This conviction is the first step toward the realization that these very miseries, lacking divine sanction, cannot have any real entity or existence, and must perforce have a fictitious origin and an unreal nature. God becomes fully re-instated in human affections at the same time that the so-called law of sin and death loses its supposed hold upon human affairs.

Mrs. Eddy, in her work "Fundamental Divine Science," defines Christian Science "as the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine principle and rule of universal harmony" (p. 1). As the student learns more about the nature of God through spiritual sense, the beneficent law of God grows in clearness and he is able to reject the discordant testimony of material sense. Thus comes the demonstration or proof of harmony as normal and natural. He who follows the teachings of Christian Science not only learns the letter of its teachings, but also proves their correctness by saving the sinner, comforting the sorrowing, and healing the sick. Christian Science thus becomes a daily help for daily needs, the Comforter which loadeth into all truth, available at all times and under all circumstances.

(Continued on page 5.)

PEARL HARBOUR A PACIFIC GIBRALTAR.

Mr. Meyer Secretary of the U.S. Navy recently discussed his plans for concentrating heavy war work and abandoning plants that would not be needed in time of war before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department. The Secretary, it is said, will recommend the abandonment of the yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Philadelphia, and Charleston, S. C., and have at Boston, New York and Norfolk prepared for handling all construction and repair work done by the Government on the Atlantic Coast.

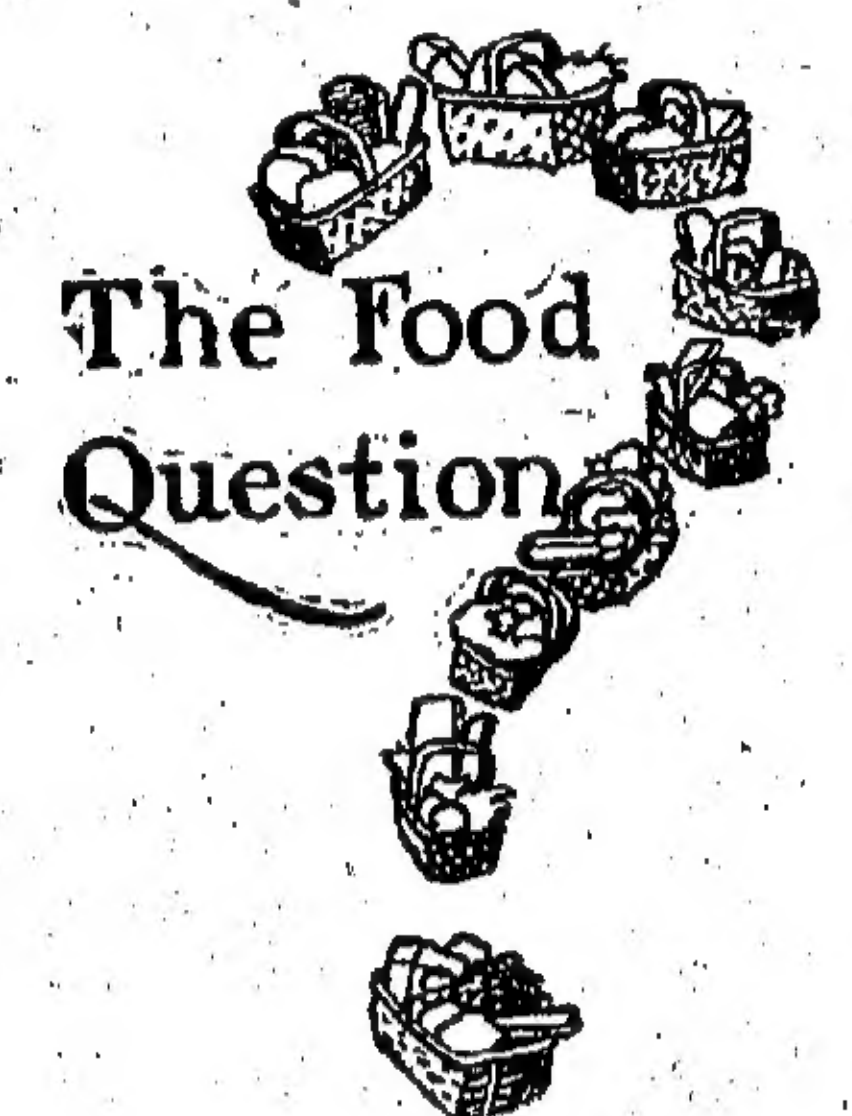
Secretary Meyer recommended to the House Committee on Naval Affairs last session that the navy yards at Sackett's Harbour, Port Royal, Pensacola, New Orleans, San Juan and Cavite be abandoned. Last month he said three navy yards on the Atlantic Coast, and three on the Pacific Coast would be amply sufficient in time of war. Consideration as to what yards should be abandoned, he said, had been referred to the joint Army and Navy Board.

In the event of war operations in the Pacific, Secretary Meyer said, Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, which he described as "the Gibraltar of the Pacific," would be the base of operations for the United States fleet.

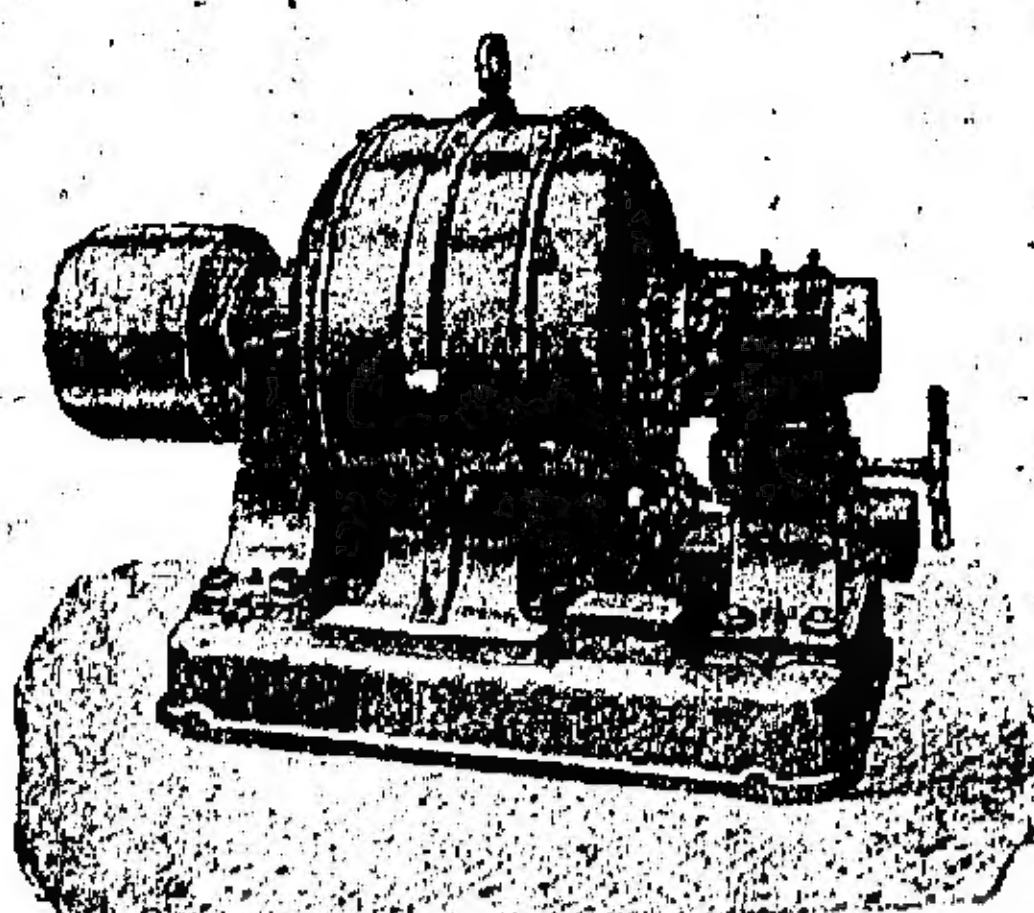
"You may," queried Representative Hardy, chairman of the committee, that the Philippines have been abandoned as a naval base. Does that mean that we would abandon the islands in time of war?"

The Secretary pointed out that the Army was being strongly fortified in the Philippines, and that so long as the United States fleet in the Pacific was concentrated as a single unit operating from Pearl Harbour no foreign Power would be able to land a large force in the Philippines.

INTIMATIONS



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Hongkong, 21st July, 1911.



Hongkong, 21st July, 1911.

Hoehl Extra Dry
goût américain
Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China
Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1911.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters post and cards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The Assaye, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here to-day.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow and Bangkok	Loosch	Friday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Chefoo and Newchwang	Wingway	Friday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.
Saigon	Vestfold	Friday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Drafer	Friday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.
SWANSHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO	America Maru	Friday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Sai Tai	Friday, 21st, 1.15 P.M.
Hongkong	Hopang	Friday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Halphong	Hanoi	Saturday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kumang	Saturday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
RUEO W. & C. INDIA VIA LUTICORIN. (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		Saturday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents.)		Saturday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Letters posted in all the pillar boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.		Saturday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
The Parcel mail will be closed to-day, at 5 p.m.		Saturday, 22nd, 1.00 P.M.
Manila (Taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo)	Yuenang	Saturday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy and Foochow	Chihle	Saturday, 22nd, 4.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER (B.C.) SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Empress of Japan	Saturday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Chonan	Saturday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Hongkong	Saturday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.
Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Empire	Sunday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Sunday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Tsingtau, Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Cheongshing	Monday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Amoy and Shanghai	Ty Kwong	Monday, 24th, 4.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Persia	Monday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
Koelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma	Canada Maru	Tuesday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	Tuesday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teon	Tuesday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the pillar boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Princess Alice	Wednesday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow	Haimun	Wednesday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Halphong	Singon	Thursday, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Linnan	Thursday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya	Tijuanas	Friday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Friday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila (Taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo)	Loongang	Saturday, 29th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Chinlun	Saturday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		Saturday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 20th.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
Credite, at 4 months' sight	1/10
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	228
Credite, at 4 months' sight	232
ON GENEVA.—	
On demand	184 1/2
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credite, at 60 days' sight	44 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134 1/2
Bank, on demand	135
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134 1/2
Bank, on demand	135
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	74 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	75 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	88 1/2
ON MANILA.—	
On demand—Pesos	88 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	77 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	108 1/2
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	14 1/2
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	34 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.00
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$57.40
BANK SILVER, per oz.	\$24 1/2
SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
Chinese	20 cents pieces, per cent
Chinese	10 " " " " " "
Hongkong	20 " " " " " "
Hongkong	10 " " " " " "

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, JULY 20th, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$910, sales
China Borneo Company, Limited	50,000	\$12	all	\$28 1/2
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$9 1/2, sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	\$1.15, sellers
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 67 1/2
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$6, sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 46
Laon-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 5 1/2
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 22
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$2 1/2, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$50
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$57, sales
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$64	all	\$8
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 56 1/2
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 84
Feenick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	all	\$3 1/2
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$3.70, buyers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$19 1/2
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$2 1/2, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$119
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	8,000	Pa. 10	all	\$75
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	15,000	\$25	all	\$11
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$180, buyers
H'kong South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$18, buyers
INSURANCES.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$2 1/2, buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$121, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.35	\$25	\$105
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$335, buyers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 170, buyers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$250	\$100	\$815, sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$200, @ Ex 73
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$55 1/2, buyers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$6 1/2, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$25, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 94
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$47, sales
MINING.—				
Société Française des Charbon de Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$700
Huab Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$121
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$1.10, buyers
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$5, buyers
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$101, sellers
Lucoo Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$25
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$10 1/2, sellers
Hongkong Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$19, buyers
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$31
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	60,000 prof.	\$5	all	\$64 [L'don
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	50,000 def.	\$1	all	buyers @ 26 1/2
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,500,000	\$1	all	\$4 1/2, sellers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$26, buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$16, buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$25
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$9
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$4, buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$3, sellers
Wolman, Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$5 1/2, buyers
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	3,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	15,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	all	\$10
	100 fders	\$10	all	\$300
	50,000	\$10	all	\$7, sales

Daily Wire

Para Rubber in London	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Loans	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.
Chinese Imperial 1886				VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.

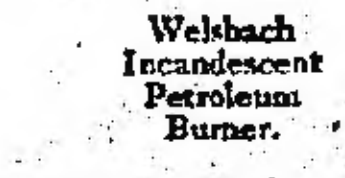
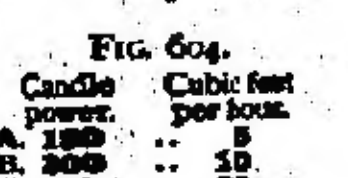
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HONGKONG.

TO-DAY

9.15 P.M.—Hippodrome Chrous at Causeway Bay.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 24th July—Meeting of Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce at City Hall, 4 P.M.
Tuesday, 28th Aug.—Ninetieth Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of H. C. and M. Steamboat Co., Ltd., Noon.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT
HONGKONG

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 36 years

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OPIUM.

July 1st.

Quotations are:—
Malwa New ... \$2,200/2,250 per picul.
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Malwa V. Old ... \$2,320/2,350 "
Malwa V. Old ... \$2,360/2,400 "
Persian fine quality ... \$1.175 "
Persian extra fine ... \$2.025 "
Patna New ... per chest
Patna Old ... \$2,450 "
Benares New ... \$2,425 "
Benares Old ... \$2,400 "

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